FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 JUNE 1983

Lebanon

Israeli and Syrian forces in the Al-Biqa' valley engaged in limited artillery exchanges on 13 June with renewed clashes the following morning, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. However, monitored Syrian media did not mention any such incidents and the IDF spokesman announced in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio that exchanges of fire did not occur. Neither Syrian nor Israeli media mentioned an earlier Voice of Lebanon radio report that Israeli aircraft overflew Syrian territory "up to Damascus."

In another development the IDF spokesman denied reports of a mass escape from the Ansar detention camp in southern Lebanon, asserting that the only detainee to attempt escape had been killed, Jerusalem radio reported. Earlier, a Lebanese security source claimed that 20-30 detainees had escaped, according to KUNA.

Syria

Syria wants to keep the door open to a visit by Secretary of State Shultz but it will not discuss the Lebanese-Israeli agreement with him, according to "well-informed Syrian sources" cited by Amman radio. Meanwhile, Radio Monte Carlo reported that Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has accepted "in principle" an invitation from Shultz to visit the United States.

PLO Affairs

'Arafat in Al-Biqa' — After completing his latest diplomatic tour with a brief visit to the UAE, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat returned to Lebanon via Damascus and presided over a meeting of Fatah military commanders in Shtawrah, according to reports by Aden Voice of Palestine radio and Radio Monte Carlo.

PLO-Muslim Brotherhood Friction — The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine issued statements in Damascus accusing Muslim Brothers of attacking other Palestinian students in West Bank universities, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The statements follow recent violent clashes between pro-PLO students and Muslim Brotherhood members in Bi'r Zayt University, the radio noted.

Egypt

Relations With Israel — Israel has rejected Egypt's protest over the establishment of an Israeli Defense Ministry office in Jerusalem last year, MENA reported. Egypt had told the Israelis that the decision to set up the office in "Arab Jerusalem" violated Security Council resolutions, the Camp David Accords, and the peace treaty.

Relations with U.S. — First Foreign Under Secretary Usamah al-Baz met with Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs Nicholas Veliotes in Washington and delivered a personal message from President Husni Mubarak to President Reagan, MENA reported. Meanwhile, Mubarak received a letter from Reagan delivered by the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, MENA noted.

Iran-Iraq War

Gulf mediation efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war have been successful and the progress made will soon be reflected in intensive meetings between the two parties to the conflict, the London weekly magazine *Al-Majallah* reported citing "informed Arab sources." According to the sources, Iran has dropped its demand for a change in the Iraqi regime before ending the war, but still insists on massive compensation for its losses. This demand is still under consideration by the Arab sides concerned with ending the conflict. Iraq also responded to the mediation efforts, the sources added, but insists that a cease-fire be part of an overall agreement to end the war and reserves the right to strike at Iranian military and economic targets until a final agreement is reached.

In another development a senior Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry official held separate meetings with the Iranian and Iraqi ambassadors to Kuwait, KUNA reported. After the meeting the Iraqi envoy stated that the talks dealt with the "overall development of conditions" in the region, including technical aspects of dealing with the Gulf oil slick, the report said.

Afghanistan

Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, en route to Geneva, met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, Kabul radio reported. They exchanged views on a "number of topics" concerning Afghan-Soviet relations and other subjects of mutual interest, the radio added.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 115 *14 June 1983*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Foreign Minister Meets With Gromyko in Moscow ..... C 1
'Counterrevolutionaries' Crushed in Baghlan Province ..... C 1

BANGLADESH

Ershad Comments on Return From SFRY Visit ..... D 1
Minister on U.S. Fuel Supply for Nuclear Reactor ..... D 1
Dhaka Curfew Lifted Until Further Notice ..... D 1
Briefs: Envoy to Switzerland ..... D 1
Islamic Development Bank Credits
FRG Food Aid Program
Export Processing Zones Authority
Annual Development Program
Korean Ambassador
Niger Ambassador

INDIA

Gandhi Interviewed on Afghanistan, Arms Race *[Vienna TV]* ..... E 1
Gandhi in West Europe *[cross-reference]* ..... E 2
Minister Speaks on Cooperation with Gulf States ..... E 2
One Killed in Maharashtra Police Firing ..... E 2
Situation in Nasik Normal ..... E 2
AFP: Police Round Up Sikh Activists in Punjab ..... E 2

PAKISTAN

Yaqub Khan Briefs Zia on Visit to Moscow ..... F 1
Soviet Coverage of Visit *[cross-reference]* ..... F 1
Text of Indian-Pakistan Commission Report *[DAWN 6 Jun]* ..... F 1

IRAN

Jomhuri-ye Eslami: Saudis Distort Islam ..... I 1
Majlis Speaker Receives Palestinian Ambassador ..... I 1
Foreign Ministry Official on Coming Visit to Japan ..... I 1
Commerce Minister Urges Nonoil Exports Increase ..... I 1
Majlis Approves Interest-Free Banking Services ..... I 2
Montazeri Sends Message on Assassinated Clergyman ..... I 2
Tehran Reports on Majlis Midterm Elections ..... I 2
Hashemi-Rafsanjani Addresses Guards Commanders ..... I 2
Hashemi-Rafsanjani Addresses Selection Group ..... I 3
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,345 ..... I 3
Radio Iran Views Air Force Defections ..... I 4
'Free Voice' Reports on Factional Differences ..... I 4
Briefs: Iranian Red Crescent Official ..... I 4
GDR Talks
Departing Finnish Envoy
Energy Minister-Bulgarian Envoy

Foreign Minister Meets With Gromyko in Moscow

LD131658 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, the DRA minister of foreign affairs, has arrived in Moscow, en route to Geneva, and met with A. Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs. During the meeting the two sides exchanged views on a number of topics concerning Afghan-Soviet relations and other subjects of interest to both countries.

According to a TASS despatch from Moscow, Gromyko gave a reception today in honor of Shah Mohammad Dost, the DRA minister of foreign affairs.

'Counterrevolutionaries' Crushed in Baghlan Province

LD131734 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] A group of counterrevolutionary elements who were disrupting the peaceful life of the toiling people of Kohneh Kalah village, old Baghlan city, was recently crushed together with their leaders, (Fazlorrahman) and (Zalmai), by revolution defense groups, party activists, and officers and troops of the Sarandoy [Soviet-trained militia] command of that province.

A rocket launcher and large quantities of ammunition were seized from these traitors to the homeland, the people,and the revolution.

Ershad Comments on Return From SFRY Visit

BK121339 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The chief martial law administrator [CMLA], Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad, has described his 4-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia as very fruitful and satisfactory. Talking to newsmen at Zia International Airport on his return home this morning, he said he had very useful talks with Yugoslav leaders on a wide range of subjects, including bilateral, regional, and international issues.

During his talks with the World Bank president, the chief martial law administrator apprised him of the steps taken by the present government to put the national economy on the right track.

At the Yugoslav capital the CMLA also had meetings with several other world leaders, including President Husni Mubarak of Egypt, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin, and Vice President of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan. He exchanged views with them on a number of regional and international issues.

Replying to a question whether he had discussed the possibility of using good offices of Yugoslav leaders in resolving the problems of Ganges waters with India, Gen Ershad said he preferred not to internationalize the issue at this stage. We have 18 months'time frame with India and if there is no solution of the problem within this period, we have to take some steps.

About Tin Bigha corridor, he regretted that it had not been handed to Bangladesh although 7 to 8 months have passed since the agreement on the issue was signed.

On the question of dialogue with political leaders, the CMLA said it will be resumed in a day or two. He pointed out that he does not have any fascination for any particular system of government. What I want is the welfare of the country so that no political turmoil takes place and we can run the country properly.

Replying to a question, he said the government sincerely hopes that a congenial and clean atmosphere should prevail in the highest seat of learning in the country. In this respect he sought cooperation of all, including the political leaders.

Minister on U.S. Fuel Supply for Nuclear Reactor

BK140705 Dhaka BSS in English 0843 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] Dhaka, June 14 (BSS) — The United States has indicated its willingness to make continuous supply of fuel for Bangladesh's first nuclear research reactor.

The DCMLA [Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator] and minister for energy and mineral resources, Air Vice Marshal Sultan Mahmud, who just returned from a three-nation tour, said here yesterday that during his talks with senior U.S. Government officials, further assistance in support of more projects with the research reactor was also discussed.

A 3 mw research reactor worth 5 million dollars has been procured from the United States and will be installed at the Atomic Energy Research Centre in Savar, about 30 kilometres from here, he said. The reactor is expected to go into operation before the year is over, he added.

Air Vice Marshal Mahmud who also visited Canada and France held substantive discussions with government ministers and heads of organisations of further cooperation in the energy sector, with particular emphasis in the field of petroleum.

Dhaka Curfew Lifted Until Further Notice

BK131238 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] According to an official announcement, there will be no curfew in Dhaka metropolitan area until further order.

Briefs

Envoy to Switzerland — Dhaka, June 11 (BSS) — The government has decided to concurrently a credit Mr Rez Rahman, at present ambassador of Bangladesh to Italy, as country's envoy to Switzerland, it was announced here last night. [Text] [Dhaka BSS in English 0802 GMT 11 Jun 83 BK]

Islamic Development Bank Credits — The Islamic Development Bank has granted Bangladesh two trade credits totalling $30 million. The credits will be utilized for financing oil and cotton imports. According to a bank statement issued in Jidda on 12 June, the bank has so far advanced $68 million to Bangladesh during the current Islamic year ending in October next. [Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 13 Jun 83 BK]

FRG Food Aid Program — Dhaka, June 3 (BSS) — The Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) has provided pesticides, equipment, fumigation sheet, and other goods worth 2 million Deutsche mark under its food security assistance programme to Bangladesh. The materials to be used for the preservation of foodstuffs reached Bangladesh earlier. The pesticides will be used in the food godowns all over Bangladesh to reduce storage losses. It is estimated that proper application of pesticides might save up to 40,000 tons of foodgrains which would otherwise be lost due to storage pests and insect infestation. [Text] [Dhaka BSS in English 0915 GMT 3 Jun 83 BK]

Export Processing Zones Authority — Dhaka, June 3 (BSS) — The Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA) has started functioning with its headquarters at port city Chittagong and an office at Dhaka, an official announcement said here last night. A total of 97 plots in the zone are now ready with necessary infrastructure and services for allotment to the prospective entrepreneurs at home and abroad for setting up 100 percent export-oriented industries. Enterprises manufacturing, processing or assembling for export would be eligible for registration as zone enterprises. Export-oriented industries could be based either on local or imported raw materials. The BEPZA will give sanctions for investments by foreign as well as Bangladeshi entrepreneurs ordinarily resident abroad owning 100 percent foreign exchange resources for total investment cost of the project including cost of construction, raw materials, and entire working capital. [Dhaka BSS in English 0917 GMT 3 Jun 83 BK]

Annual Development Program — Dhaka, June 2 (BSS) — The National Economic Council has approved a 1,394 million U.S. dollar annual development programme (ADP) for the next fiscal year raising the outlay by 15.2 per cent over that of the current year, a government announcement said yesterday. The ADP would consist of U.S. dollars 784 million as resources project and 609 million U.S. dollars [total and breakdown figures as received] as project aid for the next year beginning July one. The next year's ADP envisages a directional change with more stresses in investment for the rural areas. The overall growth rate of the economy has been projected to be six per cent. The sectoral contribution has been estimated at 5.9 per cent in agriculture, 6.4 per cent in industry, 20 percent in power and gas, 6 percent in commerce and transport and 5.8 per cent in others. [Text] [Dhaka BSS in English 0657 GMT 2 Jun 83 BK]

Korean Ambassador — Dhaka, June 7 BSS — The newly appointed ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to Bangladesh Mr Kim Chol-Song yesterday presented his credentials to President Ahsanuddin Chowdhury at the presidential palace. While presenting his credentials, the DPRK's envoy said he would make best endeavors to promote the existing friendly relations between the two countries to the mutual benefit of both the nations. Reciprocating the sentiments, President Chowdhury hoped that the bilateral cooperation and understanding between two nations would gain in strength in future. He appreciated the programme taken by the government [word indistinct] and wished them greater progress and prosperity in the coming days. He assured the envoy all possible cooperation in the discharge of his duties. [Text] [Dhaka BSS in English 0620 GMT 7 Jun 83 BK]

Niger Ambassador — Dhaka, June 8 BSS — The new ambassador of the West African Republic of Niger to Bangladesh, Mr Salifou Soumaila, presented his credentials Tuesday to President Ahsanuddin Chowdhury at the presidential palace. Presenting his credential, the New Delhi-based envoy said he would strive his best to promote further the existing ties of friendship and understanding between the two countries to the mutual benefit of both. Reciprocating the ambassador's sentiment, President Chowdhury hoped the religious, cultural and fraternal ties that bind the two people would gain strength in future. [Text] [Dhaka BSS in English 0920 GMT 8 Jun 82 BK]

Gandhi Interviewed on Afghanistan, Arms Race

AU131514 Vienna Domestic Television Service in German 1920 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Markus Peter interview with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi, no date given — recorded, in English with superimposed German translation]

[Excerpts] Asked how, as a direct neighbor of the Afghanistan conflict, she judged the chances for a solution, Mrs Gandhi said:

[Gandhi] Now Pakistan is talking with them. The problem is that the opponents of the regime in Afghanistan are supported by highly developed arms from outside.

[Peter] From Pakistan?

[Gandhi] Well, through Pakistan. I don't know where the arms come from, but there are camps in Pakistan where the people are being trained. Originally the Pakistanis may have expected from this weapons for themselves, but I think that now they realize that this was not very helpful, and that is probably why they have started these talks.

[Peter] How long do you think the Soviet Union will remain in Afghanistan with the Red Army?

[Gandhi] That will depend entirely on the Afghan Government. In the past it felt that it was threatened from outside and needed help. I do not think that the Soviets like being there. For them, too, that is a burden.

[Peter] Are you actually thinking of Indian mediation in this tragedy?

[Gandhi] Well, since Pakistan itself is now waging talks, I think that is better, because the Afghans have always said if the outside interference stops they will ask the Soviets to go.

[Peter] There are at last four states in your Asian region, four nonaligned states, that are involved in wars — Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan, and Vietnam. Has not your Nonaligned Movement failed here in its mission to preserve peace?

[Gandhi] No, I think it would be unrealistic to expect the Nonaligned Movement to establish peace. The members of this orghanization also have their very own national interests, and they will not renounce them because of the Nonaligned Movement. Nevertheless, we have mediated for peace here and there. Now, of course, I would not call the Afghan situation a war situation. Certainly it is not a very fortunate situation. We cannot be for the presence of foreign troops in any country. That is why we aLso consider foreign interventions such as the ones taking place in Latin America or Africa just as threatening. So far as Vietnam and Kampuchea are concerned, let me tell you the following: I have just read a statement by a high-ranking U.S. representative — I don't remember his name — but he wrote that the United States sooner or later will have to alter its position, because the Kampucheans are for the present regime. Nobody can forget the atrocities committed by the Pol Pot regime.

[Peter] If the Kamplucheans are for their present regime, then why are the Vietnamese there?

[Gandhi] Because the Kampucheans at the moment cannot cope with the danger from outside.

[Peter] Do you believe that the organization of nonaligned states is sufficiently efficient, or should something change in this respect?

[Gandhi] I don't know what exactly you means by efficiency. If there were more agreement among us, if we were to cooperate more, our voice would undoubtedly be stronger and it would make a greater impact. Now, more and more peoples are trying to establish their own identity, countries are thinking of their own problems, whereas at the birth of the Nonaligned Movement the world was strictly divided into two blocs. At that time the newly liberated young nations thought they should not let themselves be dragged into the quarrels and problems but should concentrate on the solution of their own problems. But we have never been neutral. Nonalignbment is not neutrality. We do take sides, but as to which side we are taking — and here I am speaking specifically for India — that we will decide for each case that comes up, and in the light of national interests. In this decision-making process friendship or enmity toward another nation must not be a criterion.

[Peter] Well, the East-West tensions are at the moment concentrated in Europe, especially on the questions and problems of armament in the field of intermediate nuclear weapons. How is that seen from India's viewpoint? Do you think that the superpowers might come to terms here?

[Gandhi] I don't know. Normally, such conferences sooner or later lead to some agreement, but the question is whether such agreements are actually effective.

[Peter] If they reach an agreement, this could mean that the Soviet Union might transfer some of its SS-20 missiles to Asia. Do these SS-20's not worry you? They could then reach Indian territory.

[Gandhi] Well, if armament is stepped up in Europe, that will undoubtedly entail an appropriate Soviet reaction. And to me the question is not who is going to deploy what where, but rather the danger lies in the course of confrontation as such.

[Peter] Which conflict to you regard as more dangerous, The North-South conflict, or that between East and West?

[Gandhi] I think they are about equally dangerous. The East-West conflict can plunge us into a nuclear war which, as the scientists say, would probably be the end of the world, for many generations. If there is such a war, obviously we are in it; I mean even if we are not fighting the war, it will affect us. Now so far as the North and South are concerned, the constantly widening gap between rich and poor, between North and South, is very threatening. This leads to tensions, bitterness, and possibly to dangerous conflicts. Many developing countries are economically highly vulnerable to being influenced from outside; so, in a way, the two are connected.

Gandhi in West Europe

For reportage on Prime Minister Gandhi's visits to Finland, Denmark, and Norway, as well as her meeting with Swedish Premier Palme, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 13 June Western Eruope *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Minister Speaks on Cooperation with Gulf States

BK111059 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] There is great scope to enlarge bilateral cooperation between India and the Gulf countries. This was stated by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr A.A. Rahim, who returned to Trivandrum yesterday after a 16-day tour of the Gulf countries. He told newsmen that these countries evinced keen interest in Indian expertise, particularly in the fields of cement, steel, small-scale industries, and agricultural development.

One Killed in Maharashtra Police Firing

BK131245 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] In Maharashtar one person was killed and two injured when police opened fire to disperse a violent mob indulging in heavy stone throwing at Nasik today. According to police, the miscreants also burned a police post. Ten police constables have been injured. Meanwhile, the district collector has reimposes curfew in the areas under the city corporation limits from 1300 today to 0700 tomorrow. The trouble in the city started yesterday over the removal of the statues of Dr Ambedkar and Shivaji Maharaj as these were unauthorizedly set up by some poeple. The situaiton, though tense, is under control.

Situation in Nasik Normal

BK140259 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] In Maharashtra the situation in Nasik City is now normal. No untoward incident has been reported during the night. The curfew which was imposed yesterday was relaxed at 0700 this morning. However, educational institutions of the city will remain closed today as a precautionary measure.

AFP: Police Round Up Sikh Activists in Punjab

BK140727 Hong Kong AFP in English 0710 GMT 14 Jun 83

[By Govindan Unmy]

[Text] New Delhi, June 14 (AFP) — Police rounded up several Sikh Akali activists during the night in Punjab as a preventive measure to counter the "block the railays" programme planned for Friday by the "do or die" Akali volunteer force, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA news agency reported today.

The central government, meanwhile, rushed 15 battalions or 15,000 men of the central reserve police force (CRPF) to the state in line with its decision to deal firmly with the Sikh militants. Twenty-five CRPF battalions were already on patrol duty in Punjab where the first "block the traffic" action by the Sikhs in April claimed 20 lives and several hundred injured.

PTI reported that the exact number of Akalis detained was not immediately known, adding that several prominent Akalis had gone underground before the police swoop.

Police also raided the houses of Akali leaders in the vicinity of the Sikh Golden Temple at Amritsar as well as in the outlying areas of the city. Among the Akali leaders who escaped the police net were Hari Singh, member of the Sikh Gurudwara (Temple) Prabandhak Committee, and Harbajan Singh, district president of the Akali Dal, PTI said, quoting official sources.

The first suspected case of rail sabotage in the current tense atmosphere was reported last night when signals on the Jullundur-Pathankot track in Punjab stopped functioning. Railway officials said "miscreants" had cut the wires to the battery-operated junction box controlling the signals. They had also tried to set fire to the box, the officials added.

Apart from the paramilitary reinforcements, the central government also sent some of its top security officials to the troubled state today to supervise law operations during the Sikh protest programme. The protest, to last for six hours from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. (0330-0930 GMT), is to press the 19-month-old campaign by the turbanned Sikhs for more autonomy, territory, water rights and religious demands.

The self-styled Sikh Akali "dictator," Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, has said the protest would be peaceful and asked his followers to stage a sit-in on the rail tracks, singing Sikh hymns, while others would boycott train travel during the period.

The April 4 "block the traffic" programme also was supposed to have been peaceful but it turned violent as militant Sikhs with drawn swords fought pitched battles with security forces in the streets near the Golden Temple.

More than two dozen long-distance trains and shorter services through the state would be halted if the Akalis managed to carry out their plans to block lines, railway officials noted.

Despite the central government's efforts to bring the Akali leaders to the negotiating table, Sant Longowal has so far spurned the invitations to talks. Replying to the latest offer for talks from Home Minister P.C. Sethi, Sant Longowal accused the minister of adopting "delaying tactics" in granting the Akali demands.

Akali sources in Amritsar were quoted by the PTI agency as saying that the Akali leadership would prefer to resume talks after the return of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on June 19 from her current European tour.

Yaqub Khan Briefs Zia on Visit to Moscow

BK131527 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan called on President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq and briefed him on his visit to Moscow and his talks with Soviet leaders. The foreign miniter also informed the president about the resumption of the UN-supervised indirect talks on the Afghanistan issue in Geneva. Federal Finance Miniter Ghulam Ishaq Khan was present on the occasion.

Soviet Coverage of Visit

For Moscow accounts of the talks between Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, including their 10 June luncheon comments, see the South Asia section of the 13 June Soviet Union *Daily Report*.

Text of Indian-Pakistan Commission Report

GF111314 Karachi Dawn in English 6 Jun 83 p 8

[Text of Indian-Pakistan joint commission report issued in Islamabad on 5 June]

[Text] Islamabad, June 5 — The following is the report of the first meeting of the Pakistan-India joint commission held here from June 1 to 4.

"In pursuance of the agreement between the Government of Pakistan and the Government of India on the establishment of joint commission, signed at New Delhi on March 10, 1983, with a view to strengthening understanding and to promote cooperation between the two countries for mutual benefit in economic, trade, industry, education, health, cultural, consular, tourism, information, scientific and technological fields, the first meeting of the joint commission was held in Islamabad on June 1-4 1983.

The Pakistan delegation was led by His Excellency Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, minister for foreign affairs. The Indian delegation was led by His Excellency Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs. The composition of the delegations is attached.

At the inaugural session of the joint commission held on June 1, 1983, the two foreign ministers exchanged the instruments of ratification of the agreement. Reaffirming the resolve of their governments to foster good-neighbourly and harmonious relations between the two countries, they expressed gratification at the establishment of the joint commission which would provide an institutional framework for promotion of bilateral copoperation.

It was agreed to appoint four subcommissions to deal with the various subjects as specified below:

— Economic, health, scientific and technological (including agriculture, communications and industry);

— Trade:

— Information, education, social sciences, culture and sports;

— Travel, tourism and consular matters.

The subcommissions held a number of working sessions during which both sides put forward concrete proposals for cooperation in various areas.

Discussions in the joint commission, as well as the subcommissions, were held in a cordial atmosphere, reflecting a constructive and positive attitude. It was realised that confidence-building and cooperation was a continuous process and that some of the proposals discussed at the first meeting would require further examination and negotiations.

The attached reports submitted by the subcommissions were adopted by the joint commission. The main conclusions of the joint commission are as follows:

Subcommission-i: Economic matters (including industry, agriculture, communications), health, scientific and technical cooperation.

Avoidance of double taxation: Discussions took place on double taxation avoidance agreement between the two airlines. It was noted with satisfaction that the competent taxation authorities of the two countries have already agreed to hold negotiations during July 18-23, 1983, at Islamabad on the subject of avoidance of double taxation, to review the existing position and explore the possibility of concluding a comprehensive tax treaty or a limited treaty applicable to airlines only.

Planning: Consultations on longterm planning would be initiated with the setting up of a working group and the organisation of a seminar as early as possible.

Industry: The two sides agreed to encourage visits of businessmen and industrialists in order to identify opportunities for collaboration between the entrepreneurs of the two countries and establish projects based on such cooperation.

The Indian side indicated that there were good prospects of technological cooperation and supply of machinery, in such areas as manufacture of agricultural machinery and implements, chemicals and dyes, dairy products and equipment, electrical equipment, process control equipment and compressors.

The Pakistan side took note of the above proposals.

The Indian side suggested that areas and sectors of industries whrein the two countries can cooperate in the establishment of joint ventures in third countries, especially in North Africa and West Asia, be explored, which was noted by the Pakistani side.

The two sides agreed on the exchange of visits, and of information, on the experiences of development programmes of small-scale and cottage industries.

Agriculture: Both sides recognised the need for cooperation in agriculture. It was agreed, in principle, that the Pakistan agricultural research council and the Indian council for agricultural

research would enter into an agreement providing, inter alia, for exchange of scientists, technologists and experts, germ plasma and breeding materials, scientific literature, information and methodologies, and participation of the scientitists, technologists and experts in each other's seminars, symposia, workshops, etc.

Both sides also agreed to explore the possibility of cooperation between other specialised institutions in the field of agricultural research.

Communications-Telecommunication: It was mutually agreed that existing telecommunication facilities between the two countries would be improved and augmented by adding more channels. Exchange of visits and discussions between the telecommunication executives of the two countries would take place with a view to improving cooperation and coordination of telecommunication operations.

It was also decided that the installation of the broad band coaxial cable system between Lahore and Amritsar would be taken up with priority.

Railways: An agreement was reached, in principle, that passengers from either country should be afforded the facility of purchase of through tickets from the points of entertainment in one country to the points of detrainment in the other.

It was also agreed that customs and immigration facilities for passengers of either country should be organised on the Indian side at Amritsar.

Shipping: The subcommision reviewed the scope and implementation of the protocol on resumption of shipping conluded between the two countries in New Delhi on January 15, 1975. The protocol is presently confined to the carriage of bilateral trade only i.e. trade which originates in India and is destined for Pakistan and vice versa. The Pakistan delegation proposed that the scope of the protocol should be expanded. The Indian delegation welcomed the suggestion and stated that the carriage of all 3rd country cargo should be included within the scope of the protocol. The matter could be further examined.

Postal Service: Pakistan has reduced postage rates on letters and postcards, both surface and air, as well as on aerograms posted for India by 15 per cent effective from 1.7.82. India has reduced, with effect from 1.6.1982, postage rates for Pakistan by 15 percent in case of all categories of letter post items and postal parcels sent by air except aerograms. In case of surface articles, India has between 1977 and June 1982, progressively reduced postage rates by 37 per cent for all categories of letter post items and by 15 per cent parcel posts.

The Pakistan delegation agreed to recommend to the Government of Pakistan to further reduce postage on surface mail letters, books post up to grams [as published] and post cards by another 22 per cent and on all other items of postal mail, both by air and surface, by 15 percent. Indian side agreed similarly to recommend to the Government of India to reduce the rate for aerograms also by 15 per cent.

Health: Both the parties agreed that in the field of health the following areas could provide the basis for useful mutual cooperation (i) exchange of information, (ii) communicable diseases control, (iii) research, (iv) traditional medicine, (v) population family welfare, and (vi) primary health care. Details of collaborative programmes can be worked out after exchange of visits of experts and health administrators, which would begin as soon as possible.

Science and Technology: Discussions took place on mutual cooperation in the field of science and technology. In this context, reference was made to the areas identified by the science and technology working group under the aegis of South Asia regional cooperation. It was agreed that exchange of delegations may take place between the two countries to suggest concrete measures for cooperation in such areas as clean energy, metallurgy, marine science, genetic engineering and biotechnology, medical research, environment (with special reference to population control) and optics.

Subcommission-ii (Trade)

Both sides reiterated their keen desire to expand bilateral trade. With this objective, views were exchanged on the question of concluding a new trade agreement on the basis of mutuality of advantage. It was agreed to work purposefully towards formulation of feasible approaches to bilateral trade that would take care of the major concerns of each side, and at the same time, would lead to further improvement of trade between the two countries.

In the discussion on the other items, it was recognised that these were interlinked with the measures to increase trade and would be discussed when the new trade agreement is finalised.

Subcommission-iii (Information, Education, Social Science, Culture and Sports)

An agreed programme of cooperation relating to exchange in information, school education, higher education, archaeology, museums, libraries, exhibitions and sports was prepared. It was decided to continue discussions on mutual cooperation regarding exchange of writers, poets, and in the fields of social sciences, performing arts, conservation of cultural property, anthropological studies, copyright and book promotion.

The Indian side presented a draft agreement on cultural cooperation between the two countries and the Pakistan side presented a draft agreement regarding exchange of archival materials. The two drafts would be examined for further discussions.

Subcommission-iv (Travel, Torurism and Consular)

Detailed discussions were held on travel, tourism and consular matters. In particular, views were exchanged on the promotion of group tourism, travel, visits of businessmen and organised groups of academics and professionals, visits to religious shrines and exchange of civilian detenues in terms of the protocol on consular access.

A number of measures to facilitate travel between the two countries including visits of busines men and organised groups of professionals and academics were agreed to. Furthermore, agreement was reached on the need to promote group tourism between the two countries. Measures to expedite exchange of civilian prisoners between the two countries were also agreed upon.

The foreign ministers expressed satisfaction at the results achieved during the first meeting. They were confident that the joint commission would facilitate the strengthening of mutual understanding and the promotion of cooperation between the two countries.

The foreign minister of India expressed gratitude for the reception and hospitality extended to the Indian delegation by the Government of Pakistan.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the joint commission would be held in India in 1984. Meanwhile Subcommissionsi and ii would meet in Islamabad and Subcommissions iii and iv in New Delhi before the end of the year.

In addition to the deliberations of the joint commission, the two foreign ministers also exchanged views on a number of subjects of common interest. Recalling the statement issued after the meeting between the president of Pakistan and the prime minister of India on Nov. 1, 1982, the two ministers reiterated the commitment of their governments to hold further discussions at an early mutually agreed date, on Pakistan's proposals for an agreement on non-aggression and non-use of force and India's proposal for a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation."

Jomhuri-ye Eslami: Saudis Distort Islam

GF131740 Tehran IRNA in English 1715 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Tehran, June 13, IRNA — The Persian daily *Jomhuri-ye Eslami* said in an editorial today that the Government of Saudi Arabia is going to organise a so-called conference on Islamic studies shortly to update and harmonise the precepts of Islam with the contemporary world. It said a basic idea behind the conference is to discredit the Islamic Revolution in Iran and try to misrepresent it before the eyes of the rest of the world. The article said the presence in the conference of such personalities as Zaki Yamani and Saudi royal-court preachers is descriptive enough of the true motivation of its organisers. The paper castigated the Saudi rulers for having distorted the Islamic precepts by such simple acts as observing a day of modest festivity on the occasion of the anniversary of the birthday of Prophet Muhammad (SAW) while the Saudi rulers themselves have now openly launched out on an underhand plot for disfiguring Islam and distorting it upon the endorsement of an assembly of people who are strangers to Islam. The article expressed confidence, however, that the Muslim masses throughout the world are sophisticated enough not to be duped by such plots against Islam.

Majlis Speaker Receives Palestinian Ambassador

LD131842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] The Palestinian ambassador in Tehran met with Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, this afternoon. After this meeting the Palestinian ambassador described the outcome of his meeting with Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani as very positive and said: On several occasions the Islamic Republic of Iran has led the way in defending Palestine and has taken the initiative. At this meeting, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, who was sentenced to prison for defending Palestinian aspirations before the revolution, emphasized Iran's favorable position regarding the Palestinian issue.

Foreign Ministry Official on Coming Visit to Japan

LD131237 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Our correspondent reports that Kazempur Ardebili, under secretary for economy and international affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is leaving for Japan at the head of a seven-member political and economic delegation comprising officials from the Foreign Ministry and the Heavy Industry Ministry, took part in a press conference this morning which was carried by radio and television and attended by domestic and foreign correspondents.

Commenting on the objectives of the visit, he said: The delegation's visit to Japan is taking place at the invitation of the Japanese economic and international affairs under secretary and is within the context of our bilateral relations. During the visit we will hold discussions with Japanese officials on various issues, including our diplomatic, economic, and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges. He added: We will also meet with Japanese political and economic officials, including Japan's Foreign Ministry under secretary, the minister of energy and industry, the minister of finance, and the foreign minister. Taking into consideration our technical and technological requirements, we will try to satisfy our needs with the best type of commodities at reasonable prices for the electronic, machinetool, and shipping industries.

In answer to a correspondent's question concerning a rumor spread by the colonial propaganda media concerning Iran's predilection for resuming relations with the West, as it was also heard at the Williamsburg conference, Kazempur Ardebili said: The Western media launched a propaganda series following the seizure of U.S. spy den to the effect that, in taking this step,the Islamic Republic of Iran has moved toward the Eastern bloc. Now, following the arrest of the treacherous and spying Tudeh Party leaders, which was a deadly blow to the Eastern superpower in Iran, the subservient world propaganda sources are trying to present Iran as moving toward the West. Once again we declare to them all that our genuine policy in the world is the policy of neither East, nor West; we have repeatedly proved this policy to the world. Our relations with Japan are based on this genuine policy, the one that founded on respect for both countries' sovereignty and territorial integrity. This policy holds true in the case of all the countries of the world that respect us.

Commenting in conclusion on the completion of Iran-Japan petrochemical project in Imam Khomeyni Port, he said: A high-ranking Japanese economic delegation is currently in Tehran to negotiate with Iranian officials on ways of completing the project. Fortunately, they have managed to reach impressive agreements. We are hoping to see the continuation of the project's operation in the near future.

Commerce Minister Urges Nonoil Exports Increase

GF131717 Tehran IRNA in English 1700 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Shahr-e Kord, June 13, IRNA — The Islamic Republic's economic dependence on its oil exports should be reduced and based on this strategy the Commerce Ministry and the Cabinet ministers have decided to bring about an increase in the export of its non-oil products, said Habibollah 'Asgar-Owladi, Iran's commerce minister here today.

'Asgar-Owladi is in Shahr-e Kord, Chahar Mahal Bakhtiari Province to take part in the seminar of managing directors of commerce departments throughout the country. He further added that to expand the exports of non-oil products, a trade exchange programme has been formulated such that the border provinces of the Islamic Republic and the neighbouring countries' provinces can enter into trade exchanges fulfilling each other's needs.

Concluding, he said that various items like industrial, agricultural, minerals, cattle derived [as received] and traditional made products would be exported on barter system with regards to the needs of the country.

Majlis Approves Interest-Free Banking Services

GF121652 Tehran IRNA in English 1517 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Tehran, June 12, IRNA — In the open session of the Majlis here today the bill for interest-free banking services was approved, following several sessions of the debate; in order to become effective the bill will have to be approved by the Guardians Council.

The first speaker of the session was Torba Jam deputy, Khorasan Province, Ezzatollah Dehqan, who referring to the holy Muslim fasting month of Ramadan, said that it provided Muslims of the world with an opportunity to purify themselves. He further called on Muslims and deprived of the world to rise and break of shackles of dependence and prevent oppressors from interfering in their affairs. In continuation of his speech he said that the veto right that the five big powers of the world exercised in the United Nations, was irrational.

The next speaker of the session was the deputy from Bushehr, southern Iran, Mohammad Hasan Nabavi. He said that since a great number of Iranians abroad wanted to return home, a special delegation should be assigned to the task and after verifying probity of these people, facilitate their return.

Commenting on political relations of Iran with the countries of the region, Bushehr deputy said that while being a powerful country, the Islamic Republic of Iran was a valuable neighbour for the regional states and that Iran had no territorial ambitions on these countries.

The session ended at noon and the next meeting is scheduled for Tuesday morning.

Montazeri Sends Message on Assassinated Clergyman

LD131727 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Following the martyrdom of Mollah Zeyneddin Fakhri, a committed Sunni clergyman of Kordestan, and his wife, who were martyred by mercenary agents, a telegram has been sent by Ayatollah Montazeri's office in reply to telegrams sent by Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi, the imam's representative in Kordestan, and by the Baneh Clerical Council. The telegram says:

Our Muslim brothers in Kordestan, especially the committed clergy, are aware that the enormous savagery and crimes that are committed in that region every day by the remnants of the apostate minigroups affiliated to the East and West are a sign of the defeat of their ideology and course. The remnants of the apostate mini-groups clearly see, during the last days of their lives, how every day a victory is achieved for Islam thanks to the efforts of the combatants of Islam and the support of the brave Kurdish brothers and sisters.

May God bring the final victory closer and grant endurance and spiritual reward to all the brave combatants of Islam and their supporters.

Tehran Reports on Majlis Midterm Elections

LD140510 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Excerpt] In an exclusive interview with our correspondent, the managing director of elections at the Ministry of the Interior today commented on the midterm elections of the Islamic Majlis in Ardakan, Lenjan, Dehloran, Piranshah, Sardasht, Tavalesh, and Bakhtaran. He said: Once the order to hold elections in these regions was issued, different phases of the election were carried out according to schedule. In Ardakan and Yazd, two of the three candidates for the first round withdrew their candidacy. With only one candidate remaining, there was no need for an election. Since Article 17 of the law was not implemented in Lenjan, elections were not held. Being situated in the war zone, the condition did not warrant an election in Dehloran.

He added: In Piranshah, Tavalesh, and Bakhtaran, each region needed only one deputy and elections were held. In Piranshah and Sardasht the elections were conducted in a very satisfactory manner. According to reports we have received, the participation of Kurdish people in the elections was noticable. As a result, Mr Ahmad 'Alipur was elected to the Islamic Majlis with 6,265 votes. Seyyed Mojtaba Erfani with 28,676 votes and Arsalan Zafa'ipur with 9,929 votes had the majority of votes in Tavalesh.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Addresses Guards Commanders

LD101517 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpts] In yesterday afternoon's session of the seminar of the Islamic Revolution Guards commanders from throughout the sultative Assembly, referring to the war imposed by the Zionist Iraqi regime on the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed the audience: You are the essence of the war and have proved to be the best Musim combatants. He added: The enemies of the revolution imposed the war on us, and despite all the war's bitterness we entered the war arena in a manly manner. And after the war had been imposed on us we used it to burn the world arrogance and to revive the oppressed, and to this end we sacrificed our best beloved ones.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, referring to the experience gained by the popular forces during the war, added: The enemies dreamed of occupying our country; but now with the full military readiness of our people they dare not even think of such things. He added: If the Zionist regime in Iraq falls, which is our goal, and a popular government, which is also naturally Islamic, comes to power, the region will be completely changed. If we preserve our offensive power Iraq will be incapable of continuing a prolonged war, because neither Iraq's supporters nor Iraq itself are capable of staying the course, nor is the situation inside Iraq good at the moment. The closure of the Syrian road to Iraq has created difficulties for the latter. The imam's representative in the Supreme Defense Council added: We must act in a such a way that the arrogant world and reaction feel that this Ba'thist Party can no longer stay in power.

Addressing the corps commanders and the other participants in this gathering, he said: The desired move on the front must be fed by the corps. [sentence as heard] You should transfer those experienced and trained forces that have the power to command to the fronts so that at this sensitive juncture we can achieve the necessary result in the war.

This report also states that the participants in this gathering chanted the slogans of "War, War Until Victory" and "O God, O God, Save Khomeyni Until the Mahdi Revolution."

At the conclusion of the 3-day meeting of the commanders of regions, bases, brigades, and divisions of the Guards Corps and officials in charge of the imam's representation offices, a resolution consisting of nine articles was adopted.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Addresses Selection Group

GF101550 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Members of the supreme selection committee and members of the central selection committees of the ministries and executive organizations last night met with Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Majlis. At this meeting the speaker of the Islamic Majlis in a speech referred to interference by the superpowers in the operational system and program trends of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

He said that the world's impression of revolution is to measure the good and bad with the same yardstick and to be nondiscriminatory. But for the first time a revolution has occurred in the world which has special standards in which we firmly believe and to which we are committed in the pursuit of our Islamic beliefs and the truth. We have ironclad laws and, in any event, we will not ignore them. In the process of moving from an idolatrous system to a legitimate people's regime, we have no intention of inflicting injustice on anyone or dismissing people who can be of service and have the necessary qualifications. In our reconstruction efforts, the imam of the ummah and the Islamic Majlis have the final say.

Then he referred to the leftists' and conservatives' standards, on the basis of which they absorb forces in their ruling administrations, and added: For us Islam is the standard; we never approve or accept the leftists' and conservatives' thoughts. In Islam special tendencies, such as a particular kind of moral character, a specific culture, and fixed conditions, exist. The imam of the ummah is like an experienced physician, an exemplary human being who is taking good care of this society. He will ring the alarm in time and institute decisive measures. Regarding selection, he has adopted this stance.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani explained that the veil and filter [as heard] which existed in the past selections had been an obstacle for the penetration of the influences of organized leftist forces into government offices.

Addressing the audience, he said: We look to the past with respect, and now you enjoy the directives of the imam of the ummah. It is unacceptable that the trend of things should be such that it necessitates further change in procedures. Your work is in fact a kind of judgment, and if there is a little negligence, it will cost you dearly in terms of your conscience and divine responsibilities. Society's interests are very important and you must be vigilant and alert in making selections.

The speaker of Islamic Majlis, pointing out the heavy burden of responsibilities of the selective officials, said: If the officials of the selection committees perform their duties with due attention and the dignity necessary for correct judgment, they will have a clear conscience before God. But, if they neglect their responsibilities or perform them with haste or are indifferent to another's self-respect, they will be responsible to that person and society, because if a person who is under investigation and scrutiny of the selection committee feels that he has been hindred from attaining his objective, it may harm his reliability socially or he may become a deviant.

Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani in councluding his speech to the members of the supreme selection committee and members of the central selection committees of the ministries and the executive organizations stressed: You must pay attention to the interests of the society in general with the feeling that since you are in a position to judge, consider the standards and delicacy of the situation or the work. You must know that we need abundant youthful forces in our new campaign. Your modus operandi must not be such that some of them turn away from it.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,345

LD131733 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,345 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Yesterday, sporadic exchanges of fire continued on all the western fronts of the country as the fighters of Islam continued to defend their positions. By opening artillery fire on Iraqi positions and forces they controlled their movements and while destroying some of the positions and trenches of the forces of Saddam, killing or wounding a number of Iraqi personnel.

On the Marivan front enemy targets and positions came under heavy fire from the ground forces' artillery unit. While inflicting losses and casualties upon the forces of Saddam, one Iraqi motorized column which was moving in Tovayleh region came under fire from our forces. As a result, the column's movement was stopped and some of its personnel killed.

On southern fronts as well exchanges of fire continued between the powerful forces of Islam and the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries. In the Fakkeh And Pichangizeh regions the exchange of fire was more intense. One Iraqi patrol was ambushed by our fighters on one of the fronts, as a result of which some of its members were killed or wounded while one of them was captured by our forces.

As a result of exchanges of fire on the Abadan fronts, which continued on the Arvand-Rud front in a sporadic fashion, the fighters of Islam silenced Iraqi fire and inflicted losses and

casualties upon them and stopped the movement of Iraqi forces, especially along the Foa-Basreh axis.

During the past 24 hours all aerial aggression by the aggressive Ba'thist forces was repulsed by the defenders of the skies of our homeland.

[Signed] The Joint staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Radio Iran Views Air Force Defections

GF101832 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] 'Abbas Soleymani, the chief of the intelligence department of the Islamic Republic's Air Force, who has fled from Khomeyni's hell, announced in London that in the last 2 months (?20) members of the Iranian Air Force have escaped to the Gulf countries by means of Hercules and Phantom aircraft.

Two Iranian officers have also escaped from Ruhollah Khomeyni's hell by means of a helicopter. They landed in Bahrain and asked for political asylum in the free world. According to reports, these officers intend to ask a European country for asylum and to join the other patriotic Iranian forces.

It is also being said that seven Iranian officers have expressed the desire to go to Europe from the Gulf countries. This group had fled Khomeyni's hell some days ago by means of a helicopter and had landed on the other side of the Persian Gulf. An Iranian captain who landed in Muscat in an Oil Company helicopter has succeeded in obtaining political asylum from the British Government.

'Free Voice' Reports on Factional Differences

GF101906 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The tension between the Hojjatiyeh faction and the followers of the imam's line is mounting daily. Until now, the former has had the upper hand. The latter group claims that the United States and Great Britain support the Hojjatiyeh faction, while the Hojjatiyeh faction insists that the followers of the imam's line are an offshoot of the Tudeh Party who, under this euphemistic appellation, intend to pave the way for a communist government in Iran with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

Following the burning of the British Embassy in Tehran, which was the most active foreign mission in the Islamic Republic, the Thatcher government has not shown any kind of reaction. The British Government supports this regime in view of its extremely cordial relations with Khomeyni's regime. The relations of the mullahs with the British Government and its intelligence service are of long standing.

Briefs

Iranian Red Crescent Official — Mr Vahid Dastgerdi, official in charge and secretary general of the Iranian Red Crescent Society, left Tehran for the UAE today. During his visit, he will inspect the health establishments that are run by the Iranian Red Crescent Society in the UAE. [Text] [Tehran International Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jun 83 GF]

GDR Talks — The GDR ambassador and economic attache called on Mr Banki, the head of the Planning and Budget Organization, in Tehran on 11 June. They discussed expansion of economic, commercial, and technical relations. [Tehran Domestic Television Service in Persian 1700 GMT 11 Jun 83 GF]

Departing Finnish Envoy — Tehran, June 13, IRNA — The Unto Tanskaneh, met and conferred Monday with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and expressed hope for the expansion of the bilateral relations based on mutual interests. The president, while stressing that Iran welcomed relations with countries which did not pursue hegemonism, spoke on the strengthening of the relations between Iran and Finland. [Tehran IRNA in English 1556 GMT 13 Jun 83 GF]

Energy Minister-Bulgarian Envoy — The Bulgarian ambassador in Tehran met yesterday with Iranian Energy Minister Ghafuri-Fard and discussed with him cooperation between Bulgaria and Iran in the fields of water and electricity supply. [Text] [Tehran International Television Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 13 Jun 83 GF]